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Translated from the French of A. Arnauld by Anthony Munday.

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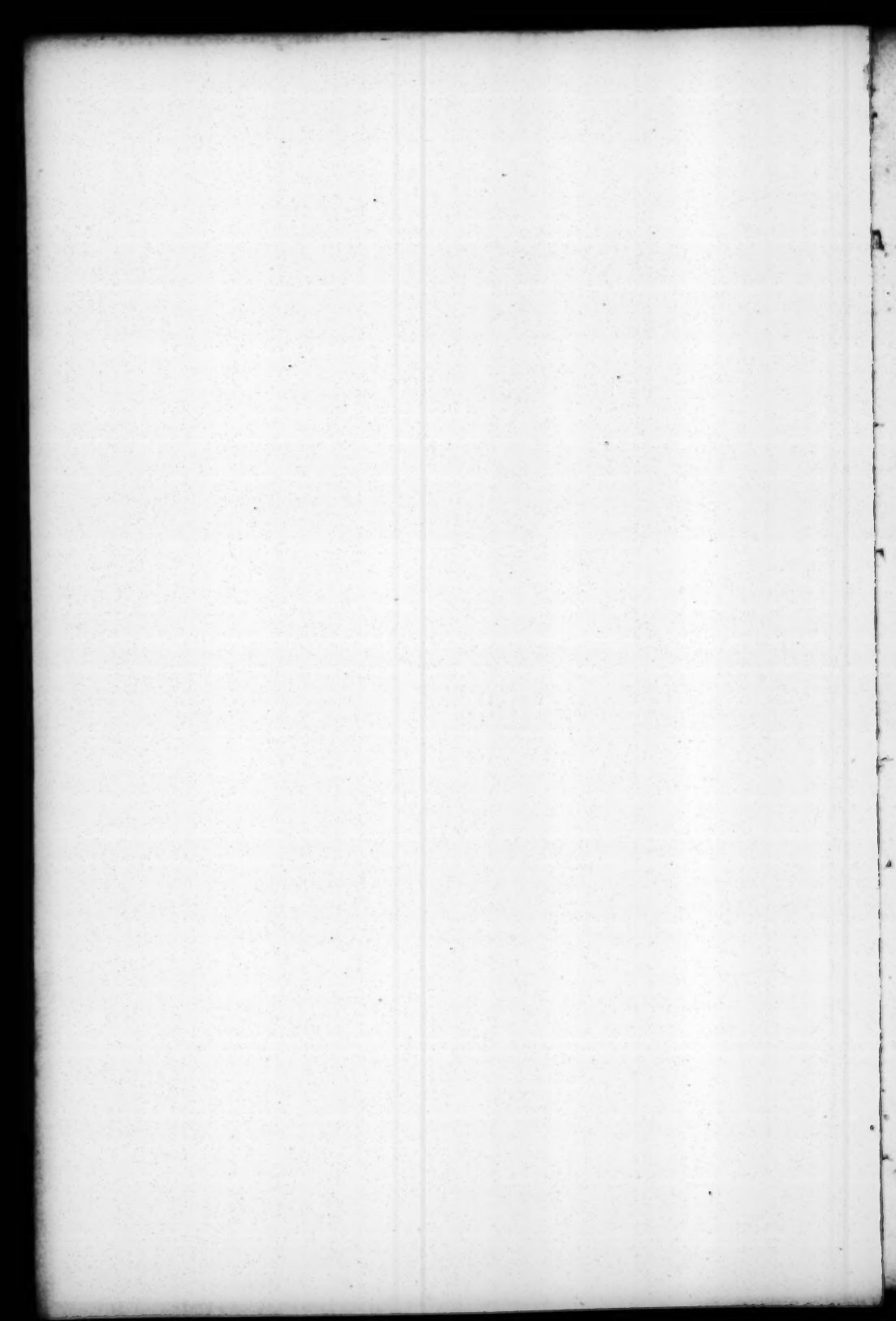
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Page 36 Norris

" 41 Penn (to America)



THE
COPPIE OF
the Anti-Spaniard

made at Paris by a French
man, a Catholique.

Wherein is directly proved how the Spanish King is the
onely cause of all the troubles in France.

Translated out of French into English,



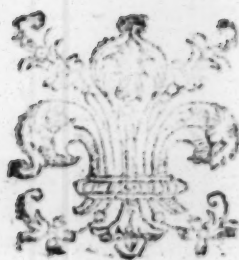
LONDON:
Printed by John Wolfe.
1590.

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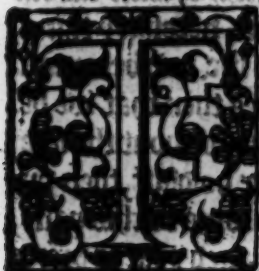
There is a great many of the Spanish King is the
enemy of all the Kingdoms in France.

Translated out of French into English,



LONDON.
Printed by J. O. for J. O.
1700.

The Coppie of the Anti-Spaniard, made at Paris, by a French Gentleman a Catholique.



The Spaniard now after some time ha-
ving by treasons, and sundry sleights
and practises enueigled away no lesse
of our dominions, then at this day re-
maine under our iurisdiction, and pre-
suming on his success therein, hath of
late dared to aduance himselfe aboue
vs, to whom it was accustomed: an
honour to follow vs, even in the second place. And now at
this present feeling his aged yeares to hasten in, wishing by
his latest will, knowing well the insufficiency of his offspring,
the ambition of his seruantes, and imminent ruine of his e-
state, and foreseeing that the weakened kingdome of France
shall and may in time recover his former health and liberty,
(which as it were newly reuiued, and enflamed with desire
of warre, shall in the end encounter his fiercest enemies) he
laboureth before his death to chaunge last that Lion, which
otherwise may in short time deuour both him and his chil-
dren, and endeuoreth to make him selfe absolute Lord of all
France, not regarding any rightfull claim, title or pretence
whatsoever. Whose desire notwithstanding I doe not
much maruaile at, this being the most excellent way that
euer Prince obtained, but rather wish that we would here
fore thinke vs, before we be bound, for it will be too late with
after thoughtes to recover our liberty being once lost. For
the effecting whereof his Embassador here amongst vs,
(a man as it were borne to the managing of such affaires)
hath proceeded so farre by his extraordinary liberdities, and
by meanes of his preaching friers, and meetings of his Je-
suites (his disguised spies, whom we haue freely entertained
amongst vs to our great cost and charges) that in the end a
contract

contract is agreed on, which in effect is the very sale of the Crowne of France: for the ratifying whereof, it is even now a concluding to put the Spaniards in full possession of the same. And that it may not be gainsayd, some labour to persuade us that it is the only and most necessary thing, as without which we must of necessity in the end become all Heretiques. A most miserable wretched then that we be. Can not our Catholique religion continue without the safety of an aged Spaniard? hath it no other holdfast then upon so slender a thread? Alas wee now come to this pass, that if either the King of Spaine (whose aged yeares breed continual danger) should chance ere long to die, or the Turk should againe assault him, or the Flemmings renewe their waerres, or if the Portugales (which can no longer brooke his insupportable tyranny) should happen to rebel, whereby his leisure might not serue him, to restore France to his desired peace. And if either the one or the other should befall him (all which ere long are most likely to happen) are wee then utterly to loose our Religion: why good God, who to deliver thy people from bondage, didst restraime the course of the waters, and madest a wall of the sea against the waves selle, canst thou not at this present in the secrets of thy great providence, finde some meanes to continue the glorie of thy holy name, but that of necessity we must be made the bondslaves of a most cruel maister, being the most insolent tyrant that ever lived, or now both live on earth: *Quid* it needs be (Lord) that thy Religion, which at the beginning shew'd led in France against the Romane slavery, being an assurance of our free liberty, and a pledge of thy great favour, must it now produce most contrayeffects in constraining us to yeld our selves to the Spanisch tyranny? Oh happy then, yea thysse happy those our forefathers, who fighting, died, rather then they would become Spaniards, must wee now their successeur children so much degenerat from them and must we needs become Spaniards? Alas if your spend
blood

blood both profited so little, what leasse, why have you not
 left us some specke of your Honor, or some waile to our
 motions to be in fight against those, who seek to dispose us
 of our liberty: so ball it remaine chronicke in the histories
 of our time, that a few Huguenots (albeit with extremity of
 danger) have maintained them selves true French, not be-
 coming either English or Germans, in such sort as that al-
 beit we sought to enforce them with the cruelty of fire, and
 other torment. And alter their religion, yet spared they not
 to side wth themselves, in the reuerence of God: and
 that too, whom none have dared so much as to thinke to
 confesse in our religion, and who more then doubly ex-
 ceeds the crime of our crime, to so slenderly regard the ho-
 nour of our countrie, and our owne proper libertie, that at
 the first we are contented to yield our selves professed Spa-
 niards: Here some will say, it is not the name of King, that
 he will so soon take upon him, but onely of Protector. Oh
 learned Lawyers, and such as understand the force and mea-
 ning of wordes: is not every King necessarily either a ty-
 rant, or els a Protector: The King of Spaine would might he
 be believe that he will be our Protector: But in what sort?
 Do not the Romans content them selves with the bare
 name of friends, and allies with those, whom by conquest
 they had made their subjects: And hath not he at the first
 usurped the name of master over us: But make your mea-
 ning a little more plaine unto us: Either we shall have no
 King at all (as yet Philip shall be our King) or wee will haue
 another, which if we haue, he must needs be under the pro-
 tection of the Spanish King. What? shall the King of
 France (who never had any other Protector but God, and
 the sword which he hath given him, and who never had o-
 ther superiour to direct and command him) acknowledge
 him selfe to be at the disposition of the Spaniard, and leave
 God, to be under the Spanish protection: At the begin-
 ning we were made believe, that he would take no other

title upon him, their Protector of the Catholike religion.
 What would we find the contrary? In the very first tubes of
 the agreement which some have passed into him, his powers
 should be Protector of the kingdom and crown of France.
 But imagine this (wherto we are perswaded) to be very true,
 and that we had a Protector of our Catholike faith, and a
 King who for the preservation of the Catholike religion, as
 one unable to subsist of himselfe. Should stand in need of a
 Protector, I should require but this question, whether of
 the two should haue absolute authoritie to command in time
 of warre: who the direction of armies: whether the placing
 of gouernours, officers, and benefices: and if any matter of
 strife or controuersie should happen betwene them, either
 for matters of religion or otherwise, or if the one would
 surmount the other, who should procure an agreement be-
 twene them? Oh rare imaginations. Is it possible the
 world should haue two Surnames: or one Estate two Soue-
 raines: And if it be needfull (as indeed it is most necessarie)
 that the one should be under the other, whether it really
 unable to be the greater commander: the Pro-
 tector or Protector: or he who should be and protected un-
 der a greater power than his owne? Alas, doth he not alrea-
 dy by these articles take upon him the name of his Maestie
 without any addition thereto? What difference is there
 betwene the name of Maestie and King, but that the first
 is a name of greater pride and more arrogant. Let vs say
 (if so much liberty be left vnto vs, and that we be not already
 become his slaves, let vs boldly say that which every man
 doth know. What the King of Spaine will be our matter
 from time vnder the name of Maestie, and of Protector en-
 terchaungeably: but in the end, for ever vnder the name of
 King. He will haue his Lieutenant, or Viceroy of France,
 as he hath of Naples: and for a while he will use them that
 presently aide and assist him to serue his owne turne, but at
 last destroy or at least banish them: fearing least they will
 not

not humbly enough obey him in France: and then shall we have a Don Ferdinando amongst vs, as well as his other subjects: it is expedient that we speake thus boldly. Have we not beene long enough deluded with these fantasies, have we not often beene told, that in sooth there is some intelligence and entercourse of dealing with y^e Spaniard, but not of such consequence as some imagine, & peradventure he expects, and that is necessarie to retaine him in expectation of some great good, but that in the end he is undoubtedly to be deceived: for as much as he knowes not how to make his owne bargain, and take good assurance of vs: Is it not a good while, since the state of France is secretly bought and solde: especially at this present time, when with all manner of open hostilitie it is furiously assaulted: Must wee still dissemble and hide the cause of our miserie: or rather must we needs please our owne humours therein, seduced with a vaine hope of coine and siluer: As though anie thing could happen more miserable to a minde of anie courage and valor, then to be enforced even to sell himselfe for mere want and penurie. Are we so poore and needie: Here let me aske a question or two, what is become of those great and infinite summes of money which not long since were founde in many houses of this Citie: Where are those huge summes that were leuied of so many ransomes, lones, beneuolences, and impresses: where was that money imployed which was made of the sale of all our plate, of all our chaines, and of all our icwels: Is the greatest parte thereof transported out of the Realme: Have not certaine, as it were hunger staruen peasants, and gracie barlets, so enriched themselves with the remainder, that they are now as demie Princes: Have not some of them so sumptuously adorneed themselves therewith, that they set it vp and downe rather lyke new married bridegromes, then souldiers fit for the field: Have not many of our best and richest widowes of Roane and Paris, bene seduced and beguiled with some part of it: In conclusion, haue our treasures beene so

well managed, and our revenues so well husbanded, that for neede and pouertie we should in the end be enforced to seeke vs new matters : Alas this the reason that Roland our Treasurer could neuer be brought to any account, for feare we should see the infinite (yea bottomlesse) depth of our revenues : and therewithall perceiue that it is not in the power of the Spaniard to furnish vs with the twentieth parte of such and so great summes. Alas good man, where should he leaue so great store of siluer : Are we ignorant howe before he lost his great flecte (foolishly by him baptised the Inimitable, of which long before we saue so many arrogant Catalogues both written and printed, whose miserable slaves wee afterwards receiued into our portes, permitted them in pittie to be releued by begging from doore to doore) he brake and was banquered out with his creditours of Genoua : But shall we better discouer and make his perurie more manifest : Let vs sell our selues to him (seeing we desire it so much) alwayes provided, that without faile he make vs readie payment, not posting vs ouer with bonds, promises, delayes, and Spanish bragges (for if we be once his seruants, what action may we haue against our maister : What plea may we commence against him : Shall our purse be at his commandement, or his at our disposition : Let vs resigne all these fertile fieldes vnto him, these beautifull riuers, let vs deliuer al these strong and mightie townes vnto him, these goodly and stately buildings. To conclude, let vs surrender all France vnto him, (which is the verie eye and beantie of the world) and that for nothing . Let vs freely and frankly giue him all the riches and treasures that are contained therein. Let vs giue him our wiues, our children, and whatsoever els wee haue, and all for nothing (oh grieue and intollerable misery to thinke vpon) let him buy nothing but our selues, and that at the lowest price. And the chepest rate that may be, so that he make readie payment . Let him disburse but twentie millions of golde for all vs, all which will not amount to ten crownes a man.

man. But what speake I of twentie millions of gold: it be-
 ing so farre from his meaning, who neuer intended to giue
 vs one hundred thousand crownes. Oh how long is it since
 we are bought & sold, but no payment made yet, onely two &
 thirtie thousand crownes excepted, which lately he deliuered
 to those sixtene theues, and that onely to sollicite and hasten
 our deliuerie: But where (I beseech you) shall he leaue so
 many millions of golde: where shall he haue so much money:
 are they as easie to be found as promised: As though we
 knowe not that the rebellions of the lowe Countries haue
 cost him as much golde, as euer he receiued from the mines
 of Peru, when he drew them dryest: Or when he ransacked
 the whole country, murdering about two millions of those
 poore, naked, and innocent Indians, on whom he commit-
 ted all the execrable cruelties, that either antiquitie could in-
 uent, or the time present deuise. The historie whereof (prin-
 ted in the yere 1584.) was wholly smothered by meanes of
 the Iesuits, who buying up al the copies y^e were extant, cau-
 sed y^e it should be forbidden to be printed any more. Oh braue
 butchers, whose fingers ends itch, to try whether the French
 that both not sufficiently humble himselfe before you, will
 proue so abiect and so base as those poore and naked sauage
 Indians. But rauenous tygers that you are, you are not
 yet come to that passe: knowe you not that you must con-
 front so many millions of true French men, as will (if neede
 require) encounter you with an hundred and an hundred
 battailes, before they will become Spaniards: What: shall
 those Marranos, yea, those impious Atheists raigne ouer
 vs as Kings and Princes: Shall the Countrie of France
 become seruile to the commandement of the Spaniard: shall
 France be added to the titles of this King of Maiorica: Or
 this demie Pope, demie Jew, yea demie Saracine: Shall it
 be made knowen to the worlde, that France is no more a
 kingdome: that France is become Spaine: and that all to
 the riuer Rhene contayneth nothing else but prouinces of

Spaines: and that the three flowers de Luce are as an honor
 annexed to the py-balde and barrie-arnes of this vniuersall
 King: Oh that the earth would rather open, and the Sea
 breake out his limites, then we doe die and neuer remedie
 these outrages: Oh let vs die rather then proue such trait-
 tozs to our native Country, and that we subiect our selues to
 the yoke of the Spaniards. Let vs die rather, yea let vs die
 with our Swords in our hands, thicke and three folde one vpon
 another, like the naturall and true children of our forefa-
 thers, who for the honor of France, and for the preservation
 of theyr olone libertie, haue covered the plaines of Saint
 Quintines, those of Harthe, and so many others with The
 slaughtered bodies of these accursed Spaniards. What, are
 we brought to that exigent, that we must needs be subiect to
 these Castillians? Hane we not yet a hundred Lordes in
 France, who will chouse to die a thousand times rather then
 yeelde the right they haue, or hereafter may haue to the
 crowne of France, after the bloud Royall, vnto any stranger
 whatsoeuer? An hundred Lordes (I saie) who cannot reade
 any one Chapter of our histories, but they shall finde sundry
 notable exploits and deeds of armes of theyr ancestors, who
 valiantly haue dyed in fight against the Spaniards, and o-
 thers theyr enemies, who alwaies haue bene the very props
 and stapes, whereon the state and Crowne of France haue
 depended, who with the losse of their bloud, and by theyr
 meanes and valor haue gotten, preserved and conquered the
 greatest part of this most goodly and famous Realme, and
 who haue left vnto theyr children all the right, interest, and
 possiblittie they had (after the bloud royall) in those thinges
 which with such pains and trauaile they haue holpen both to
 get and preserve. There is no question but that theyr title
 will be most auaisable agaynst all strangers whatsoeuer,
 who vnder pretext and coulour of aide, haue a long time la-
 boured and woode our vtter ruine and subuersion. This is
 the reason for which we see the Spaniards trecherous pro-
 ceedings.

ed things against the Princes and whole nobilitie of France,
 against whom he laboureth by all means possible, to enslave
 the people dayly more and more, knowing well that he can-
 not live till his foundation for to establish the State which
 he goeth about to stirpe from us, but by theyr utter ruine,
 whoby no means can neuer breake him, or his tyrannie.
 For he knowes full well that our Gentlemen of France
 will neuer be broughte to such pte's date to purchase a
 benefit from a Castilian, whereby they may bee authorized,
 yf to they please, to create a weapon by theyr Dees, as it is
 notoriously knownen, that those fewe which remaine of the
 Nobilitie of Naples, are enforced to doe at this date: the De
 being, that if anie man be noted throughout the whole pte
 not to haue sufficiently humbled himselfe to the basest peasant
 that is a Spaniarde borne, they may not but thus disgrace
 and dishonor, as at the pte's end to be play him at his Ka-
 pier, without yielding anie reason wherefore. Well wote he
 that our Nobilitie can neuer endure to see the Castles,
 Townes and fortresses of France to be in the hands, and at
 the disposition of the Castilians. As it is most manifest that
 they must all be, by the Warres of Estate which hether to
 he hath most diligently practised: who can neuer be induced
 to reuerence and worshippe such his Chie roles, as it shall
 please him to send vs one after another. Who in conclusion
 will rather haue theyr throates cut, then that theyr bodies
 should containe Spaniardes. And here may wee note the
 reason why our Preachers dayeled with the brightnesse of
 his golde, and belittled with the hope they haue that the
 Abbies and Bishopricks shall by the spoyle of those which
 presently possesse them, be bestowed on them, grounding this
 doctrine of theys upon the Councell of Trent) practise
 and pronounce nought else to vs, nor trouble vs with anie
 other thing but this, that the whole nobilitie is utterly to be
 defaced and rooted out, as seruing to no other vse nor pur-
 pose, but to braue and over-grow vs at theyr pleasure, and

that wee shall neuer bee at rest till it bee cleane consumed. What shall we then destroy the race and of spring of those, who haue made the French Standard to flourish euen in the farthest partes of the Empire: and haue placed the name and honour of the French in the heauens: Shall we so iunaturally massacre those in whome nature hath seemed to frame the verte perfection of true valour and prowesse: And shall we be die our native soile with the proper blood of her glorie children: onely to please theyr humors who haue marred the like in Flanders: Beginning with the King Charles Eigmont and Horne, whome an hundredth thousande men knowe well, and can witnesse to haue died good Catholikes, bearing the crosse in theyr handes, and confessing themselves to a Whist, euen in the view of the whole world. The cause of whose death was naught else, but their heartie affection, and naturall loue to theyr Countrie, and kinde good will to theyr Countrie-men: as those which could not tolerate the execution of a most execrable Spanish tyrannie, and that a base Spanish swaine should so outrageously rauish (euen before theyr eyes) a young damzell left worth in substance, above an hundredth thousand Crownes. Which extreamest crueltie was no whit alayd by the death of those two noble Gentlemen, but hath rather bene increased more and more euen to the extirpation of the whole Nobilitie. For in truth what is now become of them throughout all the Provinces of Flanders, that are vnder the Spanische gouernement: Where are now so many great and famous houses, where with all histories of former ages are replenished: Oh poore nobilitie of France, must it needs be that the time shal come, when thine utter ruine and overthrow shall serue as an example to other nations, to beware of the Spanish tyrannie: And will not the successe of these thy next neighbors at this day any whit moue or warne thee: Here some will say, what need we be so careful for the good estate of our nobility, seeing that if it be once destroyed, we shall peraduenture remayne

fite

free from being any more taxed, and payed: no without
 doubt we should taxed, no more then those of Naples and of
 Spaine are at this day, from whome all manner of inuenti-
 ons are devised fording to this purpose are brought amongst
 vs. Doe we not already see how they beguine to ease vs
 of such our superfluous and neuer well brooked charges: we
 are constrained to smile to see under the colour of the com-
 mon wealths benefite and commoditie, hoping thereby to re-
 medie such extreame taxings as we are daily troubled with:
 all, yet have these warres brought forth nothing els as yet
 but destruction with fire and sword: have we not seene our
 houses and children rauished before our eyes: have not our
 goods, our houses and our felues bin robbed, spoiled and
 massacred: and haue not our taxings bin doubled: and de-
 compensated with a number of new kindes of bozowinges,
 loans, and imposts: being fed onely with this bare comfort
 (which some doe secretly seeke to perswade vs) that if anye
 thing be left vs to pay tolles, and taxes vnto the Spaniards,
 we shall not pay alone, for all towncs and citiees, shall pay
 as well as we, and we shall haue no probability to trouble
 vs any more. Alas, and shall we haue no probable me-
 lisse amongst vs: Who shall then defend vs, if we be at-
 faulted: shall so great a charge be committed to a few fresh
 waite soldiers: I meane to those sicke, newe hatched
 Camilleros, who know better how to cut our throats, then
 how to defend themselves: Alas most miserable that we be,
 we stand in fear of our probability, who haue liued thus long in
 peace amongst vs, and yet we do not so much as breathe on the
 sweete, cruelty, and extreame insolency of the Spaniards,
 who as yet be big but they adopted flames amongst vs,
 dur to vpon the one and twentieth of October last past, so-
 lemnly take away from the parliament a Sergeant and some
 portion of their store, determined by law to die for iustice
 nurther, making him to passe through the cheefe chamber
 of that high and honourable Court: What Lord of France

did ever enterpise so outrageous a fact: But in these flattering persuasions whereby we imagine that at our pleasures we may even at one blowe cuninate and destroy the whole Nobility, it seemeth that we may without controllment both checke and mate the same. But oh good Lord, how much are we deceaved, and how far are we from that, for that only will remaine as a due scourge to chastise vs most unkinde traytours to our Countrey, and as the very patterns of monstrous ingratitude, the like whereof the world did neuer yelde, as those that rather deserve to be borne slaves, and byedde as vassals to the Castillian tyranny, then in this most faire, and free Countrey of France. Doe we not see that the three partes of our Nobility, are and have beene of long time armed against vs, and that the rest seeing these unnaturall contractions with the Spaniards, for as much as they detest to have so foule and so reprochfull a blotte of infamy and treason engrauen on the foreheads of their posterity (either manifest, for arming them selues against the Floure de Lys, or secret, for lurking in their houses like dastards, so long as this publique flame both burne in their naturall Countrey) they prepare with all possible speed to shew them selues like courageous children in the greate and bloody battailes, which France their naturall mother, yea faire and Noble France, will present and giue to Spaine, if it shall perceiue the same to haue so much courage or so much valour, that it dare encounter vs and accept of fight. Oh how hard a matter will it be to vanquish this Nobility: being once joined together: which though it be deuided, and fighting against necessity, hath notwithstanding already obtained sundrie notable victories, and hath brought vs to so miserable a famine: this Nobilitie maintained by so many, so strong and so well armed cities: This Nobilitie on whom all the good souldiers doe alwaies attend and waite: which are the stocks on whom by reason of her great prowess she is engrafted: this Nobilitie which hath heretofore beene as

lifted with the goodly and strong armies of those populous
 and mightie nations, that at all times haue bene in perfect
 league and amitie with the name of France, and enemies
 into the tyrannye of Spaine, all which will no doubt with
 might and maine iointly hinder the increase thereof: this
 Nobilitie led and commaunded by so many excellent Cap-
 taines, who maugre all these stormie woundes of sedition, and
 to the intollerable griefe of the Spaniard, doe yet furue the
 furie of these miserable tempests. This Nobilitie animated,
 and enflamed into warre by the aspect of those bright shi-
 ning starres, the children of Saint Lewis, proceeding from
 that warlike race, which can not, nor will not dye but in the
 middest of bloody battailes: and to conclude, this Nobilitie so
 daunted and so terrible in armes, that knowes not yet
 what it is to recede and giue ground, much lesse to be daun-
 ted with feare: which alwaies betweth, and with the point of
 sword cutteth out her way, and makes him selfe passage.
 What? and shall it be vanquished, and shall it thus be quer-
 thered by these Castellians and renegd Frenchmen? Is
 it upon them we must releye our hopes? Is it from them we
 must expect that peace, that quiet, and that happy time,
 which so long, and so often hath bene promised vs: But shal
 we yet more clearely consider and view into what guile of
 wretchednesse (besides the losse of our libertie) we headlong
 cast our selues: Let vs graunt and suppose that the Spani-
 ards and all their followers and subiects doe giue sixe no-
 table battailes of vs (howbeit they shall sooner lose an hun-
 dred then get one onely) how many yeares shall we trouble
 them with warre (that is in regarde of vs, with all sortes of
 miserie and afflictions) ere they shall force and get an hun-
 dred strong cities, and conquire those whole partes of the
 kingdom, which rather then they will yeld so acknowledge
 any King, under what title and name soever, except their
 owne right and lawfull King, whom God and Nature, and
 all the lawes of the Kingdom hath giuen and appointed
 them

them, are resolved to ensure all the extremities of the world.
 But what do we speake of forcing and conquering of cities,
 when we haue so lately bene most shamefully chased from
 Senlis, and from Diepe: We whom Sademle, Senlis, the
 Gantiers, Argues, and our owne Suburbs haue brought
 into so good forwarines and possession, to be alwayes be-
 ten: we who through false and deceyving promises of his
 court haue suffered those of Cergeau, of Jhanon, of Campen,
 Bontholle, Meulan, Cu, Cernille, Charnoy, and
 Sable, Chateau gontier, Lounoy Laial, Alcyon, Damp-
 front, Argentan, Fallaise, Bayeux, Lisieux, Hondeville,
 Bridge audemer, and of Cureur, to be so vily lost and over-
 come: Let vs rather consider and thinke upon our owne ne-
 cessities which will doe worse and follow vs, let vs (I beseech
 you) remember the commodities that we haue lost, & those
 which we daily feele the want of, and not goe about to force
 and surprize cities which are defended and maintained by so
 many of the Nobilitie, a thing which all the strength of the
 world conioined together may not, nor can not achieve and
 bring to passe. Here some will say, that we shall now be
 troubled with Spaniards, those great warriors, those great
 bug-beares: what: those three thousande Gallions led and
 commanded by a reneago Frenchman: what: and are they
 not the mates of those cowardly cunawapes of Senlis, and
 Argues, who being ten to one durst neuer attempt to
 recharge one small number of the Nobilitie of France: Also
 these all the great and invincible Spanish forces (as by the
 naturall they will neuer be able to leane the Cittadels)
 Are these they, who without any other helpe will one of
 these daies triumphantly come to lay siege to our citadels, and
 take them: what: when they be so mightie, how canse
 it to passe that they rather defende their selves better from
 the open entrees of all Chastellons: why haue they so
 ignominiously suffered them selves to be chased and driven
 from Angiers, Chaully, and Colette, and though their owne
 default

default caused so many poore Christians to be so miserably oppressed by the Infidels: What is the reason they will not reuenge the death of King Sebastian, whose kingdom and inheritance they haue so wrongfully vsurped: Hath this vniuersall Protector of the Catholike faith so suffered it to fall where he should most haue maintained & upheld the same: who though he care not for the entreatie of Mahomet, and that he seeketh to suppress none but Luther, wherefore doth he not make hast to subdue the English whom so long since he hath so much threatned, and yet could neuer hurt, who though they neuer threatned, haue notwithstanding so greatly hurt and endamaged him: But I perceiue how the case standeth with him: it is easier for him to terrifie the fearefull with his Bug-beares, then to hurt others: it is more easy for him to promise and seduce men with hopes, then helps. Shall not we thinke, that he will abuse vs hereafter with his false promises (then which nothing is euermore uncertaine) sith that in all our troubles past, he would saue persuade vs, that we are beholding to him, and that the honour of the battailes which heretofore we haue gained on the Hugonots, is onely due to him. Good God: what inuidible Canalleros are these Spaniards: they are the cause of all our victories, and yet we could neuer see any of them among vs: They will peradventure speake of those fiftene hundredeth Harguebusiers, who at the battell of Dreux made such notable barricades with all the Carts of the armie, out of which they could neuer be draloue to bestow one shote on the enimie, till all the daunger was past, and then they began to cry aloud *Vive Espagne, vive Espagne*, as if they alone had put the enimie to flight, when (God wote) they durst neuer looke him in the face, till we had cleane subdued him, and yet were these fiftene hundredeth right Castilians, and naturall Marranos, whom they would now make vs belieue to be Giants, and souldiours of the other world, that they might the better hide their small number, and the want

of men in their waste and desert countries. How if this Spanish armie be so terrible, and the Spaniards such vally fellows, I pray you, what did they, and wherein were they occupied when (not long since) their greatest citie was so long in so destitute, so poore, and so weak a towne, which neuer saw a Campe, nor euer defended it selfe from any armie: they were but three dayes iourney from him, at the most. How cometh it to passe that these great Poliorsten came not altogether, where in these dayes they might haue taken Diepe, and so many Noble men and Captaines in it. Good God, what doe I speake of three dayes. The Spaniard can not yet tell what it is to take a citie, vntilse it be at three yeares end. He will scrape, he will linger, he will suffer, (which is the chiefest of his pleasure) and finding no other way (a notorious Atheist as he is) he will neuer attempt to win any by assault. Wherefore, it were necessarie that the Duke of Parma were not poisoned with a lingering poison, which (as he him selfe causeth publickly to be reported) his good maister hath sent him. But let vs suppose him to be so strong and valiant, and so well affected towards vs, and let vs graunt him the victory of twelue battailes, and that our enemies haue withdrawn them selues into their holdes: yet shall wee be troubled fize and twentie yeares more with him (that is the least) is it not so long, and more, that the Spaniard is about to conquer and take his countrey of Flanders: and yet could neuer get one halfe of it: which to effect, we must make this old king yong againe, and cure him of so many diseases, that he may live fourescore and ten yeares more, or els shall we be left friendles and succours, euen in the midst of those warres, which we haue undertaken, when most we shall neede both: els in the midst of the storme and in our greatest danger shall our great Pilot be drowned, and then will a lamentable shipwreck follow our ship, that erst with full spred sailes did with top and top gallant saile so stately: then will every man shift for him selfe.

life and take hold on what spirit shewer he can get: Who
 doubteth that the governments of these so decadent states and
 divided and divided monarchies will not combine every opportuni-
 ty and strive to their desire of libertie (a thing that never cea-
 seth to set the mindes of all the Spaniards on fire) who
 doubteth (I say) but that every one will with might and
 maine go about to appropriate that countrey, in place which
 he boundeth unto him selfe. Good God, what new conflicts,
 what new deliberations, what new distastes and new di-
 llects will then follow. When will these whom now we thinke
 to be our Kings greatest enemies, become his servants, one
 by to be maintained and defended by him. And whilst the
 Spanish Emperor shall thus be assailed and shaken, what shall
 become of all the goodly forces on which (as the Jesuites
 will force us to believe) on paine to be proclaimed heretofore
 all our Catholike religion doth depend. Let us suppose all
 which notwithstanding is as it were impossible that so mar-
 vellous, which knowe a nothing so much as that day, when
 we shall what price and what service they may deliver them
 selves from their miserable bondage and slavery, howe farre
 forget their duty, and fall a sleep when it shall come. Let
 us imagine that the Portugales and Flemings which
 never enquire for any other newes, so much as of the Ca-
 tholike Kings health, remaine as goodle & asleepe, when
 they shall heare this happy and so long desired newes. Let us
 suppose moreover, that all the good hap which a man wisheth
 an alteration may wish for, do happen: yet taking of things
 at the best, shall we be but in the hands of an infant, of an A-
 dolescent, and of a sickly person: who is he (which is the de-
 sire and will of all the Spaniards) the more we in the hands
 of a young woman, a girl, a child. What shall France be sub-
 ject unto a Distaste, as a member & dependance of Spaine:
 And shall these Alexanders and Cesars of France, whose
 names are the Perceus, the Cleodorus, the Charle-
 maines, the Philippen, who shall be crowned Augusti,
 and

all Valloys shall Charles the eight, Francis the first, and
 Henry the second, who were never able to bring with their
 troops of fighting, shall all these that shall make a be-
 come into Italy, and to make a woman as a daughter of Spain,
 and into him whom she pleases to chuse and adopt for her
 husband: No, no, France is not so easily gotten.
 France is not given as a dowry, he that will be King
 of France, must be born King of France: I have often
 consulted Idem disposition que d'ies: The Country of
 France is the opinion and the will of the people: it is the
 portion which they have received for long time since to
 dispose as best they please, with themselves control and
 condition of any man shall be admitted: I have often
 France can not be gotten with one single thing, with
 a sentence, nor the daughter of Spain shall not make
 it before she make her husband King of France. I have
 seen virginity for ever: I have seen a French King
 of Spain to make so much money by a good and honest
 right of his right, as by a bad he hath made a bad
 in his right: I have seen of France, I have seen of France
 that is under the name of the Spanish, will be to go
 for all our fortresses and kingdoms the houses of the
 Pillars, and then shall he be removed and change place
 with the glory of France: What is the rest? that is
 the desire, that is the lasting thought of Philip King
 of Spain, who never morethill, who saith not (though
 in respect of his age he seeme not to aime at France) and
 at the crowne thereof, but to content him selfe with the
 Kingdomes, Dukedomes, and Counties which he hath
 he hath so wrongfully alienated and disinherited from
 got about by all possible meanes to colour and beguile
 as whilome hee did the Portugals: for we know that
 Covetousnesse and Ambition have this pendur
 on, to encrease proportionably as other passions
 will. And that Point by reason of other passions

and beauties is waiven and distraughted from them, but as
 they are not both by little and little weakened and enfeebled their
 ambition (especially in those that are high borne) entreats in
 their place, and daily increasing both in time take greater
 holdfast. Suppose we did not apparently perceive the in-
 satiable desire that this Spaniard hath to growe great, and
 advance himselfe vnder what colour and pretence soever,
 knowe we know not the care which of necessity he must
 take in his children, and the fears and apprehensions he
 hath, to see them growe up and mightie in arms, stan-
 ding, and therewithall so noble and so puissant a king as
 ours is: do we thinke it reasonable that it should not touche
 and picke him as neare the hart, as any other particular
 consideration? Should we not a little more enter into the
 view and consideration of his holinesses good will? Woulde
 he for any thing in the world (I beseech you) that there were
 no difference nor controuersie of Religion throughout all
 Christendome, and that all men were of peace? And that
 we lived quietly vnder the obedience of so great a king as
 ours is, and that he were in quiet possession of France, no
 I warrant you, for were not this controuersie of Religion,
 and our troubles of France, he would not thinke him selfe
 safe in the midst of all his Kingdoms of Spaine: would he
 not feare, peraduenture, that some day he should once recou-
 that which the Spaniards haue heretofore so fraudulently ob-
 furped from him (the Kingdom of Sicily), least he should
 one day (prouoked therein by a iust reuenge, and lawfull
 right of war) vniuorsally undertake the recovery of his
 right, and ioine Scepter to Scepter, and Crown to Crown.
 For is not he that great and politic commander and lea-
 der of armies: he who is now full of a great host, and
 in the midst of his army and battell a house of Achilles, who
 hath sooner surprised Cities, then other men can take the
 beile of them: who in the space of two months, in the very
 hart of winter, hath with the dint of sword conquered one
 hundred and

hundred leagues of Countrey in length, and fifty in breadth:
Is not he that al-daring French Alexander, whome the
fierce-headed imperiall Eagle seeing already aduanced and
beautified with two Royal Crownes, becommeth to cherish
and embrace, desiring to conioine these two inuincible nati-
ons in one, and brotherly forces together: To conclude,
is not he that glorious King of the flour de Luse, with the
long visage, with the great nose, who by ancient prophe-
ties is called to be the Monarch of the world: And is not this
that great King who hath so often bin promised unto vs:
Yea verely it is euen he.

The Monarch whose intended looks,
and mouer conquered armies,
shall to the hie of his foe,

to the threatened harrier
your course, shall tread his steps.

About his ained shield,
(Of testes and of wadding war,

which represent the field)
shall knowe his name, and praise,

the trophies of his triumph spring,
when through the world his tried fame,

and high renoune shall ring.
Then shall he make the knights of France,

each bolere to understand:
the greatness of that honour which

is got by armed hand.
No might this King shall overcome,

in courtesie and grace:
when he takes in hand,

his netter, petting rosolace:
no Prince of worldly Emperour,

how mighty that he be,
The angry furie shall of this

more than a thousand times.

It is therefore (as far as I perceine) to hinder the successefull victories of so worthy a King, and to impeach the conquests that els he should haue on the Spaniards, that these French Castilians, or Castilian Frenchmen doe so trouble the State of France: it is therefore that so many do daily seeke to perswade vs, that hee which neuer failed his word, will neuer keepe that which hee hath promised vs in his late declaration, wherein as a good father, he hath with tears of pittie, and measure compassion of our miseries, cleane washed, and wholly blotted out of his remembrance all our forepassed faults and trespasses, onely five or six trecherous Spaniolised velleins excepted, who haue engored the name of France in blood with the most prodigious & traitterous parricide, that euer the Sonne sawe yet, a parricide committed and perpetrated in the person of him, for the preservation of whom all true French men should neuer refuse to die a thousand deaths. Is it not for this occasion that the Spaniard doth daily cause so many to whisper in our eares, that our King is fallen into the relaps, he that neuer profess any other Religion, but that which his mother held, and who was neuer in any of our Churches but once, and that in daunger to haue his throat cutte? Is it not for denying the omnipotency of God, that he is called impenitent, as if that God could neuer touch his hart? Is not that the cause that all those which goe about to instruct or conuert hym, are called Heretiques? leaue that in shewing him the truth, he should be brought vnto the mother Church againe, not to assure him selfe of his two rightfull earthly Crownes, but also of the thirde and glorious Crowne of Heauen: Thus must we say, and thus it behooueth vs to cry, if we will faithfully serue the King of Spaine our good Lord and minister, other wise his Stateaffaires will prosper but slenderly, if the French should once agree and come to an vniuity together. Oh poore and silly miserable French men that wee are, shall we suffer our selues to be deceaued and enuagled

by these false traytours, who are duly paid their pensions every moneth, for the paines which they take to flasse and prouoke vs one against another, and to make vs abhorre the meanes giuen vs by God from above, to cut off all heresies, with his bright shining sword (that is his word) which our forefathers haue bled three or foure times to cut off, and rote out one selfe same error, and which all Europ deerneth necessary and expedient for to bring Christendome, and the states therof into an agreement and conformity, thereby to shunne the vtter ruine of it, which other wise is imminent and near at hand, and to auoid the Turks inuasion which cannot by meanes of so many diuisions bee deferred or withstood: These be the same pencioners that would faine make vs beleeue that al France wilbe of the Hugonots Religion, neuer remembryng that there are not so many ministers in all the world as may suffice to alow for every forty miles of ground one onely. Do you thinke that those of the Nobility which are Catholiques: all the strong towncs that professe no other Religion but the Catholique, all our Princes, al our Croune officers, all the Frenche Cardinals that follo to our King, as the true and lawfull heire of France, and of the Floures de Lise, and al Catholiques els wil cuer sette theyr helping hand to the ouerthrow of our auncient true Catholique Religion: and that he who neuer detested any thinge so much as to wunne and compell soules with the sword, wil in any sort compell and constrain our consciences: Euen he who in the muddiest of the most violent wars that wee haue waged against him, had more then the one halfe of his own household seruants, followers and officers Catholiques, yea true Catholiques, who no doubt might (if they had pleased) haue bene otherwise.

It is therefore most manifest and apparant, that Phillip King of Spaine hath caused these tidings to bee preached vnto vs, rather to make his slaues to engage vs in a perpetual warre against our naturall liege King (which may well be learned

an inevitable perdition) then for arie motion of Christian
charitie that remaines in him. And to saie truth, when did
wee euer perceiue arie sparke of charitie to appeare in the
Spaniard: Is not this that Catholike charitie, which with
so notozious and frecherous treasons hath wrongfully de-
prived vs of Cicilie, the fertilest & sayrest Island of the world,
and matchlesse pvice and marke. At which those two wida-
red nations did in all theyr noble warres shote at? Is not
this the same charitie that hath in lyke manner deprived vs
of the flourishing Kingdome of Naples, and of the rich Duke-
dome of Millaine: both annicient and lawfull Patrmonies
of the house of Anglon and Orleans, which earst cost
France the pvice of so much golde, and losse of so much bloud?
Is not this that charitie, which so vnduly detapneth the
principalitie of Flanders, and of the Countie of Burgondie
from vs: that hath usurped new France from vs, yea saye
France, which the sayre riuers of Loyre, Beine, and Some
doe wash and riuine alongst? Is not this the verie same Ca-
tholike charitie, that with large promises and a little siluer,
suborned the confessor of one of our Kings, by whose soude
perswasions the Countie of Roussillion was so subtilly dis-
membred from the Crowne and Demaines of France? Is
not this also that charitie, that Catholike humilitie with
which he hath presumed to dispossesse vs of our right of pre-
cedence, and to take place before vs: Alas, what an indigni-
tie is this: Is it not a shame for France, that this newe by-
start, this new come Christian, whom not yet long since we
haue drawn from the Alcoran, and from Paganisme (who
had not we bene, should yet be a Saracen, a Barbarian, a
Yew) should so much as dare to think, much lesse to attempt
to march and take place before our most Christian Kings,
who successiue are the successors of the mightiest and most
annicient Kings of the world: But miserable and silly wret-
ches as we are, what doe we dispute and call our place and
standing in question? It is not that wee must stande upon

now, they are other matters and of greater consequence, that this Sarazin Castilian, or Castilian Sarazin doeth so busily goe about. He would faine be our maister, and make vs all his subiects, his subiects sayd I: What: shall France that hath heretofore euer bene so mightie in armes, France that hath euer bene a feerour to all nations, faire France that yet was neuer subdued, but through a necessitie of the prouidence of God (who thought it expedient that his Sonne our Lord should be borne vnder one greate Monarchie) at what time it was diuided into twentie petty Kingdomes: Poble France which Caesar deemed invincible, and neuer to be conquered, if euer it might bee reduced to one sole Monarchie, and vnder one absolute King. And to be briefe, France which acknowledgeth and holdeth nothing but from God, and by the sword, which euer was her tenure: Shall it now be brought into subiection and bondage: Shall it nolue bee compelled to liue in seruile slauerie: Shal it be made to receiue and admit Aliengies, Lieutenants, Generalles and Gouernours, and Dons of Spaine: that hath of yore bene one of her Princes, and euen bene readie to stande to the mercie of euerie conquerour and inuadour: and is and euer hath bene the sinke, the puddle, and filthie heape of the most lothsome, infected, and slauish people that euer yet liued on earth. O Clouis, O our good King Clouis, this wicked race of those farr Albigots, with the carion of whole carcases (after thou hadst with thine own hand slain they King) thou dost sprinkle and fatten the fertile plaines of Poitou, who neuer thought themselves safe from the furie of thy sworde, untill they had past the Pireney hills againe, that verie same trecherous race dare at this date goe about to sway and domineer ouer thy faire Countrie of France: that wicked race would make all thy people they slaves, But why do we call on good Clouis dead so long agoe: This goodly King Phillip, this iolly King Protector, is not he the sonne of Charles the fifth, that Sworne and mortall ennemie of our fathers,

thers, which agaynst all right and Christianitie, did kinde those two bonds in Picardie and in Bourouence (a thing the Turke nor the Scythian would neuer have attempted) that set a ranfome of three millions of golde typpon vs. Which huge summe we haue euer since felt, and yet for our common grieue doe feele. Who framed all his wittes, and contriued all his desseines typpon the ruine and ouerthrowe of our poore France: Which purposes and intents hee hath by his latter Testament bequeathed into his sonne Philip: O you noble Marchionians that wept so for when your father your Alexander sitting in Darius chaire, and felte no other discontent, but y your forefathers might not participat your great content. O most miserable as we are, we go about to place Darius in Alexanders chayre, to oustal the Spaniard in the royall Throne of France, and lodge King Philip in the Loure. Francis the first, O Henrie the second, our good Kings, rise up: I leave your granes for a while. Doe you not see your mortall & professed enemy prepare himselfe to occupy and vnrpe your Estate, your Crowne, your Citie of Paris, your Pallace, your Loure: Who by his Embassador alre dy taketh the possession thereof: Do not you perreschew the goeth about to insult and triumph ouer your granes, and to violate and breake the same, as he hath already done that of your Constable: Be ye well assured, that hee who hath so villainously brought your two last children: (the bette and liuely images of your selues) to they longest home, will neuer pardon your Statues of Marble: O worthy and noble minded Philip Prince of Spain, although fortune hath not advanced thee to be Emperoz, as thy father was, yet hast thou gone beyond him far in his valiant exploits, to consume and extinguish our noble Princes of France. He neuer durst employ any other poison, but that of his de mont e Curullor, that was executed at Lions. And yet notwithstanding left vs one of our great King Frances his three children: But thou hast with thy valor utterly rooted out al the race of them, for

the performance whereof, thou hast vnto the secreete poison
of thy Salcedes (by meanes of thine Embassador) added and
employed the person of a wife of a damned Jacobine. But
why should he spare them vnder the colour of more ally-
ance: hath not he most vnnaturally caused his owne wife
their proper sister to bee poisoned: and his naturall eldest
sonne to be strangled: Courage then O noble Frenchmen,
adde valour to your strength, and valiantly take armes in
hand for to followe the iust, lawfull and euer victorious armes
of our great Kientie, whom God hath euen from aboue chosen
for to reuenge the blood of the Valois, so traiterously spilt,
and which continuallie craves iustice at his handes: Why
doe you followe so brauely the Standarde of that but cherlie
homicide of your Princes: Why doe you followe the co-
lours of that empoysoner and hereditarie murderer of the
house of France: Will you put your selues euen in the
mouth of the Cannon of your King: Will you besprinkle
France with your blood, that in the ende it may become all
Spanish: Will you but keepe some portion of it for the
Infant of Spaine: And good reason, because shes is the el-
dest, and that her youngest sister hath alreadye the Marquis
late of Saluzo, strong Saluzo, that sobbing and holde fast
which wee had left in Italie, and that hath bene giuen hir
for the increase of her dowrie: which was the Arsenall and
store-house of munition that our Kings had beyonde the
mountains, wherein were more then four hundred peeces of
ordnance: which Arsenall made all things tremble vnder the
name of France, which made the strongest walls to stoupe
and fall before it, that Arsenall which had alreadye danted the
chiefest rampard or hold which the Spaniards had in Italie,
against the strength of France, and which wee helde as a
meane and gage for to recover ere long both Naples and
Syllaire again. Alas poor France, what portion hath so depri-
ued thee of thy senses, that thou dost not see how by litle and
litle thou art disabled, and disarmed: that thy weapons
are

are taken fro the, that thou art tied in chains, with purpose to be cast into a galee, ther miserably to perish and die under the stripes and cruelty of thine enemies: and if thou haue any feeling, sence, or sight, oh my poore France, what charmes haue so besotted thy spirites, or what illusions haue so dazeled thee, that thou darest seeke thy wellfare and protection among those which gape and seeke for nothing els so much as thine overthrow and utter ruine: who like false traitours, that they may the better and with more ease yoke and at theyr pleasure binde thee hand and foote, doe daily whisper thee in the eare, that when thou please thou shalt be free again, and whensoever thou wilt, thou shalt be able to expell and chase the Spaniard out of France: as if a man could by any examples, proue that ever they would or coude be removed from any place, where once they haue had footing: as if they could not erect Citadels, great and stately Citadels, cimented with the blood, and built with the goods and wealth of the poore people, and Citizens: as though they were to learne how to tyrannise in all Cittyes with theyr blood-thirsty garisons, and to affright poore men with the erecting of so many gibbets, wheelles and scaffolds, with which they keepe men in such awe, that none dare so much as stoune vppon them: those of Portingall, of Naples, of Spillane, and of Flanders, can with griefe and experience witnes what I say: but to come nearer home, what is hee amongst vs, that dares be so bold, as to say aloude in the Euen of Paris, that he is no Spaniard, but a true French man, and escape present hanging ipso facto for an Heretique, and hauious offender against the lawes of God, and man: all these robbers, all these spoilers, all these blood-suckers, and destroyers of Christians, these Sirraine Cavaliers and their adherents, which liue but by the spoile of vs, which glutte themselves with our blood, euen our hart blood, are they not the ministers and officers of the Spanish tyranny? Spaniards as yet but weak, officers as yet but rare

so he withstood, and punished for their faults) if there were any sparke of p^rancient courage of France remaining in us but alas if we so fondly suffer our selves to be enmeagled and lull'd a sleepe with their superficiall faire wordes (which we haue payd full deare and ready money for) what griefe and harts sorowe shall we seele when we shall wake and rise out of our slumber againe when we shall finde our selves thus chained, and hereto is roūd about, so that we shal not be able to stir, no not so much as complaine, when we shal see the proud Castilians proudly to tread and keepe vs under, holding their daggers in theyr hands ready to stab vs at the hart, if wee doe but offer to walle and sighe our miserable condition. Alas it wilbe too late to offer wordes after the shipwacke, or to repent when the fact is done. And if we will consider how dangerous euery delay is on our side, I beseech you doe but beholde and beleeue how far ward he is already in the establishing of the foundation of his future Empire. Do you think that that great Cavaliero, or turret of offence lately erected so alofte in the Battile against our owne Citty, hath bin built at the cost and charges of Busi the Clerke? Oh poore and miserable French men, are we so boide of iudgement that we cannot perceiue how he will not employ his larcenies and stolen goods so nigh home, but that he serues and embarks them further? is there any man that knowes not, or at least that will not know, how Bernardino Mendoza hath weekly paid the wacke men of it: and that Busi is but a substitute of that Barbarian and supererled great Commandadore who in effect is the chief Captain of the Battile? Dost not the Spaniard also promise vs that his poison shall not deale vpon the deuiell himselfe, but that it shall speed it selfe to the noblest and chiefest part, even vnto the hart it selfe? that he will not stay in frontiere tomes, but ere long enter, take, and surpasse all other parts of the kingdome? and will some say that for confidence sake he will refuse Cambridge, Amers, or Auberville would

would be so it thinke you, if they would receiue him? or is it because he knowes that the Picards (as they that haue of long time knowen his conditions) haue flatly refused to accept of him? What? haue those of the frontiers townes but excepted, because they haue stoutly resolved not to receiue the Spaniard, and yet all wee, with all the partes of the kingdome of France are contained in this honourable covenant; by agreement; not so much as our Baille is compassed in the same, by vertue wherof these Castellians will one of these dayes (as well they may) at their pleasure mount and leuell all our olde canons vpon the huge Canaliere, and first batter, and then sacke and spoile our poore Citty of Paris, as whilome they did Antwerpe. And it is not good reason, since that this Spaniardian race hath so well begonne, it should continue, and so pluck out and deface the two fayre eyes of Europe, and that it should make an end, and utterly ouerthrowe those two stately and rich Citties, those two great miracles of nature, Paris and Antwerpe. Oh Antwerpe, whilome faire Antwerp, who of the fairest, richest, and most flourishing cittyes of Europe, art by the handes of these villenous and blood-sucking Spaniards, brought to be the most desolate, spoiled, and desert citty of Christendome. Is it possible that the verie name of thy fall, and report of thy monstrous and horrible sacke, should not make all men (especially thy neyghbors) to be warnd and to take heede of Spaniards? since that it doth so manifestly declare vnto vs, they? insatiate avarice, they? more then Tigrish cruelty, they? filthy, monstrous and abhominable lurie, they? wast full burning of thy houses, they? detestable ransacking and pillage of those great treasures, which from all parts of Europe, were laded vp in store in thy sumptuous pallaces, they? lustfull and inhumane desloring of thy matrones, widdes, and daughters, they? matchlesse and sodomiticall ransinge of young boyes, which these demi-barbarian Spaniardes committed in the presence of aged Burgeoses that were fa-
thers,

thers, brethren, husbands or parents of those tormented patients, who to grieue them the more subiect they committed all these execrable villenies and outrageous cruelties, did tie and chaine them at there beds feet, or in other places, and last of all the generall and continuall cruell tormentinge and massacring of thy poore and wretched Citizens: hath not the report thereof made all them that ever heard it to tremble at the same, and seek a kind of horror in their selves: and noie to take away the apprehension of so many evils from us, they goe about to bleare and blinde vs with theyr holie Inquisition. Good Lord, is that the first melle that the Spaniard will present us with: is that the King that he will wedde France withall: will he endowe us with that seuerer and barbarous Inquisition, which hath the vertue to make men rotte in prison, beefore they know any cause, and who is theyr accuser: that Inquisition, which vnder a false pretence of Religion, doth miserably bring all them that detest the Spanish tyranny to death and confusion: Are we ignorant how they haue used the same at Naples, and at Millane, and hold only that hath bin the meane and efficient cause to destroy and subuert all the noble houses which beefore times had in any sorte followed or fauored the French faction: Is this then that holy Inquisition, of which good Catholiques neede not stand in any feare: no in good sooth they need not feare it, alwaies provided that they haue theyr soules died in Spaniolisme, alwayes conditioned that they forget they were bozne free men, that they were borne French men, alwaies graunted that they become an abjecta flames, prepared to endure all cruelties, and to pocket, by euerie Castilian brando, that none of the haue any houses, offices, benefices, or any thing els whatsoever, that a Spaniard may desire or like, that no French man haue a young wife, or faire daughter, which any gallant Inquisitour may haue a fancy or minde vnto, and to be brieue, that they be some so miserable, and so submisle, that neither cruell or ha-
tred.

fred, or any other such passion may moue any motion in them, otherwise (I pray you do but tell me) what is he that is so pure and unpotted in his conscience, that canne thinke himself secure and safe amongst these butcherly murderers, that subuert all orders, confound all iustice, and peruert all law and equity, to bring a man to his graue, whome they hate or mislike. The Rector of our Vniuersitie of Paris, a man for the purpose, chosen by the Spaniard, and deuoted to them, not long since liuing and labouring that this Inquisition might be embraced amongst vs, told vs that if it brought some innocent to his death, it would in recompence thereof ere long cleare all the kingdome of France of Hugonots. There is no doubt of that, for when the least word that shall escape a man shall be construed to be an irremissible crime, when we shalbe enforced as soone as we see a Jesuite to fall downe and worshipp him, although he be a mile off, or els we shalbe in daunger to be cast into a deep dungeon, not being allowed any man to speake for vs, and to conclude the Inquisition shall no sooner be established among vs, but they of Rochell will send vs their heyle. Here let me aske a question, why is it not vsed in the low Countrey: how comes it to passe that hee who hath such excellent and soveraigne remedies against this disease can not cure himself: how can he promise helth unto vs, who he himselfe is full of sores and ulcers: Wherefore should we rather thinke him a skillfull phisitian, then a prattling Ciarlatan. But I see what it is, he goeth about to preferre the infirmities before death, and yet would saine persuade vs the contrarie. For if it be not so, how comes it to passe, that he who would sayne be reputed an Angell of heauen (without whose helpe we should all be Hugonots) hath granted the inhabitants of Antwerpe to enjoy the free libertie of theyr consciences for the space of foure whole yeeres: Where is that earnest, pure and Catholike zeale which he would make the world belient to be in him: And yet all this is nothing in regard

garde of the Edict which was made at Fontenay in the yeere of our Lorde 1576. For by that he yielded and promised, that none dwelling in anye of the Prouinces, which had submitted themselves to his lawes and obedience, should be in anye sort be troubled or molested concerning matters of religion. And as touching the prouinces of Holland and Zeland, nothing appertaining to the exercise of theyr religion, should be removed or altered from that it was at that present: which yet stands in full vertue and effect. Is not that a testimonie of his yielding and stretching conscience, which (on condition that he may bring his intent to good and wished effect) hee will turne, bend and applie to what bias a man please: Hee will allowe of two Religions in the lowe Countries, so that he might thereby recover them againe, and yet can be able but one in France: that thereby hee may subuert the State thereof.

His owne subjects will not beleene him touching those things which depende onely of his owne authoritie: as they that knowe well, and to theyr cost haue experienced, that he neuer promiseth, but to breake them. And shall French men beleue and giue anye credite to theyr ancient enemye, touching those things that onely depend on his life, which were he but thirtie yeeres of age, and sure to liue one hundred yeeres more, he shal neuer be able to bring to passe. But let vs consider (I praye you) and waighe the occasions that doe so animate and moue the people of the lowe Countries so opiniatly, or rather obstinately to endure the discomforts of such long and loathsome waeres (for so I may well tearme them) as we see they haue hether to, and yet doe maintayne agaynst him. These people (I saie) who are both trustie and tractable (if the world may yeld a people of suche qualitie) is it for anye pleasure they take in so displeasing an exercise: no man will beleene it. Is it because they will not be as good subjects to theyr Prince, as hee will bee gracious Soueraigne to his people: Nay, so farre are they from the

guerie

merits of so just a censure, that contrariously they may
 taine themselves in all dutie and loyalty towards him: hee
 hath attempted to tyrannize them with no lesse barbarous
 crueltie, then he spared not to intreate the Indians with all
 inhumanitie, contrarie to his humane other and so-
 lemne vowes made vnto them. And when as by humble su-
 plications they haue besought him, sending for solicitours
 of theyr lute, of the most noble and honourable personages of
 the Countrey, to seeke to mitigate his mercesse mallice,
 and to procure a remedie for so great a mischiefe. When they
 hath beene most of all (like the wyper her venom) spit forth his
 spight, and redoubled his rage agaynst this innocent people,
 most miserable and soft hearted creature, putting them to the
 sword, as sheepe to the slaughter, his impietie & excellence be-
 ing impatient of the petitions of his faithfull, and (but to af-
 fectionate) subjects, as in deede to our cost we may saie, they
 haue but too much shewed themselves to be. For in wittnes of
 theyr good will, they haue at severall times (besides the re-
 venues of his Demaine) sent out of tallages, subsidies, and
 other extraordinary impositions) a shew to supply the Emperour
 with the summe of nine millions of golde & rtracordaria, and
 in deede haue not failed to furnish him therewith, though to
 the great damage of the Realme of France. But will you
 knowe what it is that so much troubleth the patience of this
 barbarous King, or rather insatiable tyrant. It is first, that
 that his Father the Emperour had these contributory sum-
 by granting (with his Grace) theyr good wills, and in deede
 by holding a generall assemblee of the Estates, gotte them
 granted by a common consent of voyces, but Phillip his
 sonne, only by his mother his power, will reach from the
 people what him please, as exacting it from a Countrey
 but newly conquered. Are we ignorant (thinke you) how as
 well by the Duke of Alva his enuoy, and by the labour of
 other the ministers and executioners of his will, hee
 went about to obtayne this extortion among them, that

enric

euerie man should yeeld him yerely the tenth of his reuenue,
 and paie him the tenth pemie of euerie thing that should bee
 sold, pea, and for euerie time it should be uttered, though it
 were bought and sold an hundred times to and fro, which
 surely had amounted to a masse inestimable? And yet hee
 thought he dealt verie sanourably with the Flemings, sith
 he maketh no conscience to extort the fifth part yerely of the
 Indians. Nay this is not all, the conetousness of this detestible
 piller of Christendome, or rather offensive piller and
 poller of other mens possessions, hath encroched euen vnto
 the Ecclesiasticall rights and liuings. For considering with
 himselfe that this intollerable tyrannie, vnto which hee com-
 pled that barbarous and heathenish Inquisition of Spaine,
 might at the length breede a dissentiment amongst his
 subjects. To giue remedie therunto, hee determined vpon
 this resolution, which was to cut off from the Cleergie so
 much of theyr reuenue as might suffice to maintayne such a
 number of men at armes, that therewith he might so handle
 them, so straighly rule them with the poole of his subiec-
 tion, that though he should take al that euer they haue from
 them, yet should they not once dare to grudge or murmur
 agaynst him. Which manner of dealing made them all, both
 Church-men, Nobilitie, and Commonaltie to come together
 to seeke some meanes how to shake off such an insupportable
 burthen, as lawfully they might doe. Seeing it neuerly was
 repugnant and contrarie to the established lawes of theyr
 Countrie, and namelye to that statute, whereby it
 is prouided, that hee shall not impose anye newe sub-
 sidie or taxation vpon the people without the advice and
 consent of the States generall of the countrie. vpon which
 lawes both he and his predecessors haue bene reueined and
 acknowledged for Lordes and gouernours of their Countie,
 but with this expresse prouiso, that if at any time they
 should infringe or violate those lawes, they also should ipso
 facto be discharged from the burd of any act of allegiance

at other doctie, wherein before they had tryed themselves in-
to them. So I say, these Spaniolized Frenchmen as they
know not, or at least will not seeme to know how full-
ly the people of Flanders are stirred vp to this warre, euen
so as men wedded to their owne overweenings for murther
blindnesse, doe they not discern the mischiefes into the which
of a braverie they hurle them selues headlong, most mis-
erably thrusting both their owne and their posterities neckes
into the haulter, and in lew of the freedom wherein they
haue bene borne and brought vp, become the slaves and
bondmen of the most savage, faithlesse, inhumaine, and bar-
barous nation, that the circuit of the whole world doth com-
prehend. Oh wise, and well advised men of Holland and
Zeland, and those other inhabitants of the United Pro-
vinces of the low Countries: yea I will say further, Oh most
happy people, if knowing (as in deed you doe) whence sprin-
geth your blisse and bale, you persist in your sage resolution,
whereby you shall auoid all imminent mischiefes, and in
short space inuiose your selues with felicitie, accompanied
with an assured safetie from the Spanish tyrannie. Surely
you are more neare therunto, then the tyrant is to death,
although he be already old, crazed, and decrepitate. And your
gladnesse shall bring so much the greater griefe to our turn-
cote Frenchmen, when they shall see them selues so mated
with miserie, deuouide of all hope of deliuerance from that
harme, which your prudence and foresight hath escaped, and
freed your selues from: and shall serue for an example of folly
to all the world, as notable as your counsell and constancie
shall be to your posteritie admirable. But let vs returne
to the Spanish King. Shall we then be such simple sottes,
as to believe that he would not willingly couple France to
his other countries. Yea, though with condition that it
were all Hungarots, or of what religion soeuer. Are we so
blinde, that we know not his butte to be the body, and not
the soule, his pitch to be at France, and not at the Iber-
tigue.

things: insesse in that they are an hindrance unto his purposes, otherwile, why should he not as well come in friendship with the French, as heretofore he entertained amitie with the English: untill the paye of his pence was by them taken from him, which in the yeare of our Lord 1569. he sent into Flanders unto the Duke of Alva: till which act he had league and alliance both offensive and defensive with them, even with those that were vowed enemies to the Pope and all Papisme: Oh constant Catholike, Oh puissant Protector of the faith Catholickall: whom the losse of his gold, not the lacke of religion provoked, the interest of Spaine, not the right of Rome stinging and pricked to the hart. All the dreadful threatenings, and fearefull excommunications thundred out by the Pope against the English Protestants, could never have power to make him leave league with England, when a few lost crownes made him immediately let fall both friendship, and faith, and climbe up even unto the cloudes with the swell of revenge and vengeance. Let men say then what they list, let them thunder, and threaten, let heaven and earth be at sarre together, yet shall they never remove me from these two mainimes. The one, that the Spanish religion consisteth in enlarging the metes and boundes of his dominions, his zeale in commanding his neighbour nations, and his care in aspiring to the Spanish of a Monarche, that other religion he hath none, but both that of the peoples according as it may best maintaine the trade of his tyrannie. The other is, that he believeth not the name of a Christian, who both not believeth that God can more safely concerne the glory of his name by the instructions of good pastors, good Bishops, zealous Ministers, and sincere Preachers of his word, then the Spaniard or other man living can bee able to doe with massacres, sackings, blasphemies, robberies, burnings, and execrable beatings of the most cruel, bloody, heinous and violent (though hardie) men of warre that ever were assembled

assembled together: Let us betake us then at length
 between you, whilst we looke onto our selves, let us consider
 on the one side, the happie estate of those eight or nine great
 principallities that are allwaies in quietnesse under the obedi-
 ence and protection of our King; on the other side, let us be-
 hold our dishonorable and accursed condition that live not,
 but languish in daily expectation of death through the cruel
 intention of fastine, which we in harden our hearts on these
 borders: Let us well consider the weight of our enterprise,
 which is both to us and to our King, to fill France
 with blood, to fill the world with mourning, with rapes, and robberies,
 with theft and murder, to multiply by millions the number
 of paine, sorrowes and fatherlesse children, to no other end
 but to satisfie the pride of the Spanishe Corporation, and
 make our selves the only worthy and miserable tyrants
 of the world, and thus to please the desires, who desire the
 humours of extreme desperate and uncharitable, the hollow of
 whose treachery and offences hath cleave our Kingdom
 in pieces: Let us to the appetites of those,
 who by that contract being commonwealth and Span-
 ard, have no more depending by apprehension of the profits
 and riches of France, but rather contrariewise make her
 barren, their mine, her losses, their riches, and her ruine,
 their strength: If all this cannot mollifie the hardnes of our
 hearts, if in our minds there remaine no remembrance of re-
 morse, yet at least will let our eyes witness to, and let us
 turne them beholds our selves best on every side with the
 fortune and nothing want of our King: let us view
 those great and warlike septentrional nations which reple-
 nish every place with men, armour and horses, and with
 to defend and maintain the Empire of France, but there-
 to shall and with one breath to goe and abate the pride and
 insolence of these plegres, who through our negligence
 have a few years since so saucely or rather saucely
 insulted upon the liberties belonging round about us, ma-
 king

king vs the instruments of our owne scourge, and our
 butcherly bloodsheds, the subject of their mirth & triumphes.
 And in very truth, is not the houre come wherein the very
 ashes of our Ancestors aske reuenge by our hands, whom
 their Pencioners procured to spill each others blood, & commit
 so many publike paricides: What do we tarry or expect the
 arising of a more royal king, or victorious Captaine: Have
 wee not bin long enough the laughing stocke of those who
 heretofore could neuer heare vs talked of without trébbling:
 To conclude, is it not time to go bid the Spaniards battell in
 his owne countrie, where the conquest is so easie, & the fruite
 so ripe, & so readie at hand: They of Portugall, & Nauarra,
 do already hold vs out their hands, the way wil be the shorter
 for to redeeme Naples & Sicilie. It is not the Alpes, but the
 Pyrenny mountains we must now passe, we must strike home
 at the head, the blow is mortall. See howe the English men
 haue already pearced even the very life-vaines of his golden
 bent, & in a manner cleane shut him out of the sea. He durst not
 before Lisbon weale stand to fight with Norrie, the general
 of a small English armie: how wil he then durst encounter
 a mighty king of France, a Prince of so great puissance: he
 durst not once assaile the English Infanterie, how wil he then
 be able to withstand and escape the furie of the French Ca-
 uallerie: backt and fortified with all the forces of the Coun-
 tries and Prouinces that are on this side of him: Charge ye
 your selves, adde will vnto your courage, the true adop-
 ted children of Bellona, let not the dreade of our king keepe
 any of you backe, the gates of his clemencie stand wide o-
 pen for to receiue all his merrie to mightie, his grace is grea-
 ter in forgiving, then our graces lines hath bin guilty in of-
 fending. Pea beholde, he holdeth out his royall hand vnto vs
 all, he is our Father, our naturall and lawfull Father, wee
 are all his children: but if we shew colours in conselling him,
 if we despise his bounty, if wee mocke his millicies, miserable
 wretches, what can wee expect but the sharpe effects of the
 rodde


The Anti-Spaniard.

21

not be of his indignation, as the righteous and deserved reward
 of our execrable offences, that our just suffering may serue
 for others example. Yet if we can take no pittie of our selves,
 let vs at least haue some compassion of our wives and chil-
 dren, whose condition is so much the more miserable, by how
 much they haue yet no feeling of their miseries. Well, let it
 now, yea even now appeare, if in vs there be yet remaining
 any relique of true French men, let the desire of preserving
 our libertie, and the hateful apprehension of such miserable
 seruitude, cleane wash out of our minde the remembrance
 of our fore-conceiued and private quarrels, and let vs burie
 our olde broyles and civil dissention, in the entire affection of
 our deare Countrie. There are now no more, nor any other
 divisions betwixt the French and Spaniards. Oh omnipotent God,
 that hast euer held the eyes of thy consolation open to
 France, who hast euer plentifully filled her with thy bounti-
 full blessings. It is now, yea vorie now, that we haue neede
 of thy heauenly helpe, and aboue all, that it will please thee to
 giue sight vnto our sealed eyes, that we may haue power to
 perceive and discern our true enemies, what the Spaniarde
 is, what his gouernment, what his pretence to our poore, de-
 solate, and oppressed Countrie. God I ord, leaue vs not now
 in the exigent of our extremitie, being vpon the point eyther
 presently to precipitate our selves into everlasting bondage,
 or prosperously to purchase our eternall freedom. Assist our
 King, protect our Princes, animate our nobles, & strengthen
 our souldiers, send thy holy Angels to aide them, inspire them
 with an ardent zeale to maintaine thy quarrell, let theyr fore-
 heads be fraught with fearlesnesse, and theyr armes filled
 with force. Comfort this conuulsionitie, continue to lighten
 with thy grace this line of that holy Lewes, that holy Saint
 that ceaseth not to pray vnto thee for his posteritie, that
 thou wilt not blot them out of thy booke of lyfe, that thou
 wilt not take from them the comfort of thy countenance,
 that thou wilt not destroye them, that thou wilt not

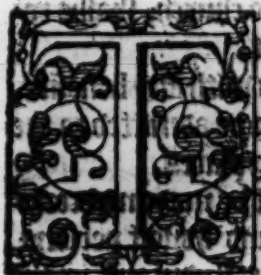
put in their place their enemies, the enemies of their fathers:
 there: but rather that thou wilt be pleased to preserve unto
 his posteritie the inheritance of his patrimony, and restore
 his grace to her former prosperity, to the end that after
 we shall have submitted to the yoke of our government, those
 that threaten us with the rod of their usurping rule, we may
 take in hand the accomplishment of his holy vovyes, and the
 pursuite of his religious warres against the Infidels, under
 the conduct of this Christian Conquerour Henrie his eldest
 sonne, who is borne to advance the honour of his house, and
 for ever to eternize the name of the French: and that the
 mari-flame now joined with the Eagle, may be the guiding
 of so great a King, so Augustus an Emperour, overthrowing
 the Ensignes of that proud Pharaone, and free the people
 from captivitie, who faithfully offering to the never fail-
 ing promises, have long attended the com-
 ming of that happy day.

Am



Am

An extract of the Spanishe Kings
declaration, which bee sent to the
 Princes of France, and others the par-
 takers of the Catholique Religion, against the
 Heretiques of that Countrey, their fauourers
 and adherents.



The Catholique King, notwithstanding
 and craze, contenteth him selfe with
 such kingdomes, dukedomes, and seig-
 neuries, as are at this present under
 his obedience, neither hath his Maestie
 any need of that of France. But for
 asmuch as hee hath the kingdome of
 Fraunce afflicted with Heretiques,
 whome the Catholiques of that Countrey (albeit they be in
 number twelue to one) are not able to master, his Highnes
 hath alwayes offered him selfe to succor, and assiste them, and
 in deed hath both in theyr first and second troubles, aided
 and assiste them, as well with men as with money, with-
 out intention to receiue any recompence in lein thereof. All
 which notwithstanding, they haue alwayes couertly main-
 tained wars against him as well in Flaunders as Portugal,
 wherof neuertheles he hath neuer bin willing to take re-
 venge, nor ever would consent to frame any thing againste
 France, since the peate concluded betwixt them.

Hereafter follow the conditions deman-
 ded by the Catholiques of France, and by hys
 Maestie assented vnto.

1 First that his Highnes shall haue the title of *Protector*
 of the Realme and Crowne of France, and the Cardinal of

Bourbon to remain their King, whom his Maieſty ſhall helpe to deliuer out of captivity, and cauſe to be conſecrated King.

2 That his Maieſty may (if he pleaſe) marry one of his daughters to one of the Princes of the blood of France, who after the deſeafe of the ſaid Lord Cardinall ſhall be crowned King, and in reſpect of ſuch marriage to be had, his Highneſſe ſhall giue the countieſ of Flanders, and Burgundy to bee ioyned and vnitied to the Realme of France,

3 That the miniſters of the Gallicane church, ſhalbe reformed according to the counſell of Trent.

4 That no Spaniard ſhalbe endowed with any benefice, or beare iudiciall office in this Realm, nor be admitted to the gouernement of any townes or bordering places.

5 That the offices of iuſtice ſhall not be made mercenary, but be freely beſtowed vppon good and honeſt perſons, ſuch as ſhall haue beſtowed theyr time in ſtudy and in the practice of the bar.

6 But as for ſuch as not being anſwerable to theſe ſayd conditions, ſhall haue already purchaſed any ſuch places of dignity or office, being men of behaviour and Catholiques: in regard that they haue paide for them, and many of them yet owe rents and fines for the ſame. It ſhalbe lawfull for them at this time to reſigne vnto others that ſhalbe capable of them, being Catholiques and men learned, and of good and honeſt reputation, who after wards ſhall not make any other reſignation.

7 That his Maieſty ſhall make a bank or ſtock of two millions of gold to be kept in Paris, and employed for the payment of the arreages of the rents of the chamber of the City, and that his ſaide Maieſty ſhall at his proper coſt and charges, and with that which it ſhall pleaſe our holy father the Pope to contribute, entretaine the warres that now we haue in hand.

8 And as for ſallage money and impositions, that to bee reſerued

reserved and employed towards the payments of the debts of the Crowne, and not to any other use, and the debts once discharged, the said impositions to be remitted, except onely one tallage, wherewith shalbe entertayned a certaine number of men of warre, as well horsemen as footemen, for the gard and conseruation of the Realme.

9 That from hence forth the souldiers of the Kings ordnances shalbe gentlemen, and shall make their musters, and receiue theyr pay quarterly, as well in time of peace as warre.

10 That the French men shall haue free liberty to commerce and haue recourse of traffique and negotiation to the lands of Peru, and other the new conquered countries of hys Maiesty, with free election either to associate with the Spaniards and Portugalls, or if they thinke good, to saile alone by them selues.

By vertue of the articles here aboue agreed on, his Highnes for a beginning of the sayd stocke or bank of two millions of gold, hath caused already to bee deliuered into the City of Paris, the sum of foure hundredeth thousand crownes.

FINIS.



reference was employed to show the banners of the beds of
the Ocean, and not to any other use, and the beds are
distributed, the said impositions to be removed, except only
and tallage, which with these customs is certain sum
per of men of war, as well position as footmen, for the
said and maintenance of the fleet.

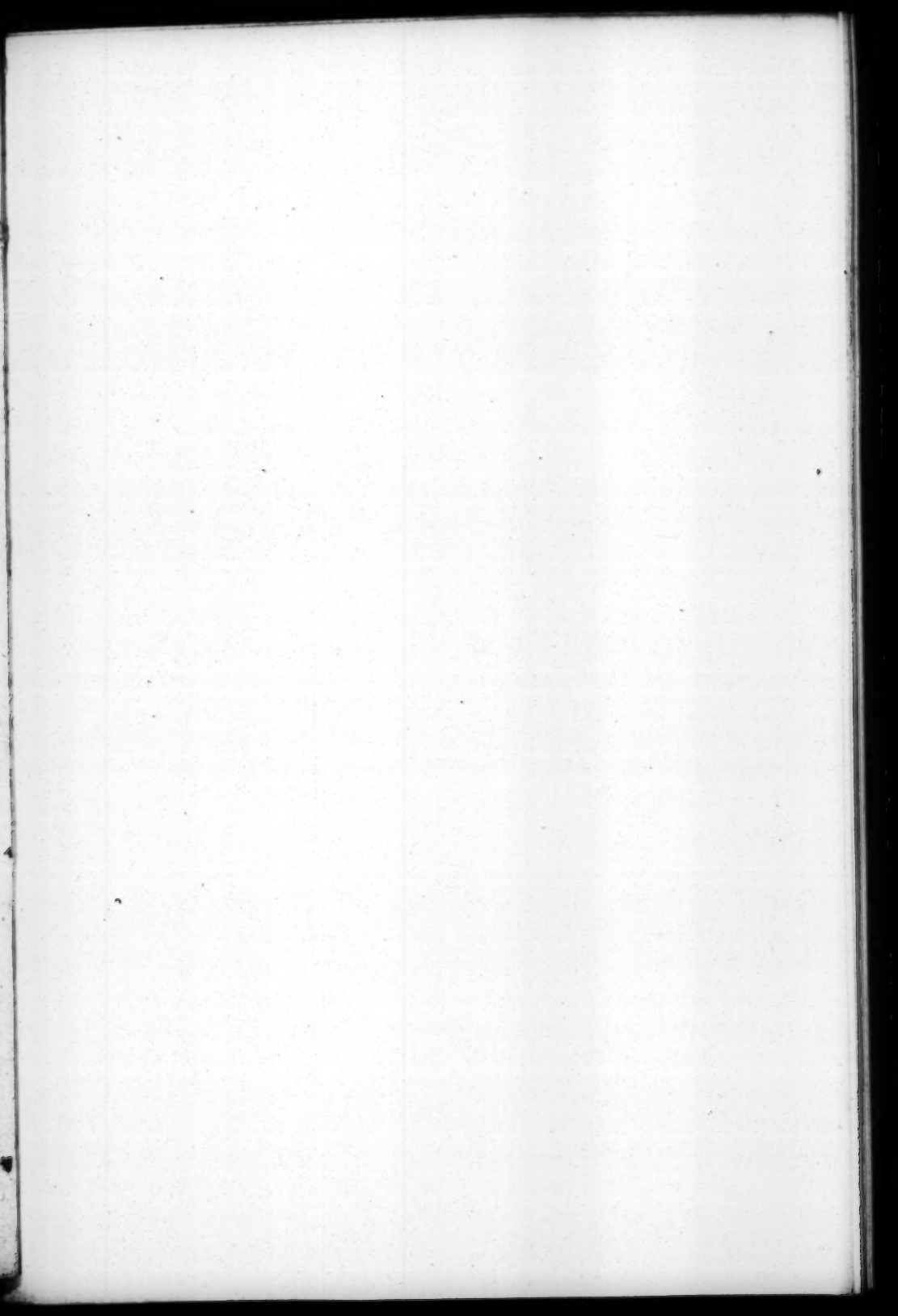
It is from hence that the soldiers of the Indian
warriors, these persons, and still more than in
and receive they pay quarterly as well in time of peace as
war.

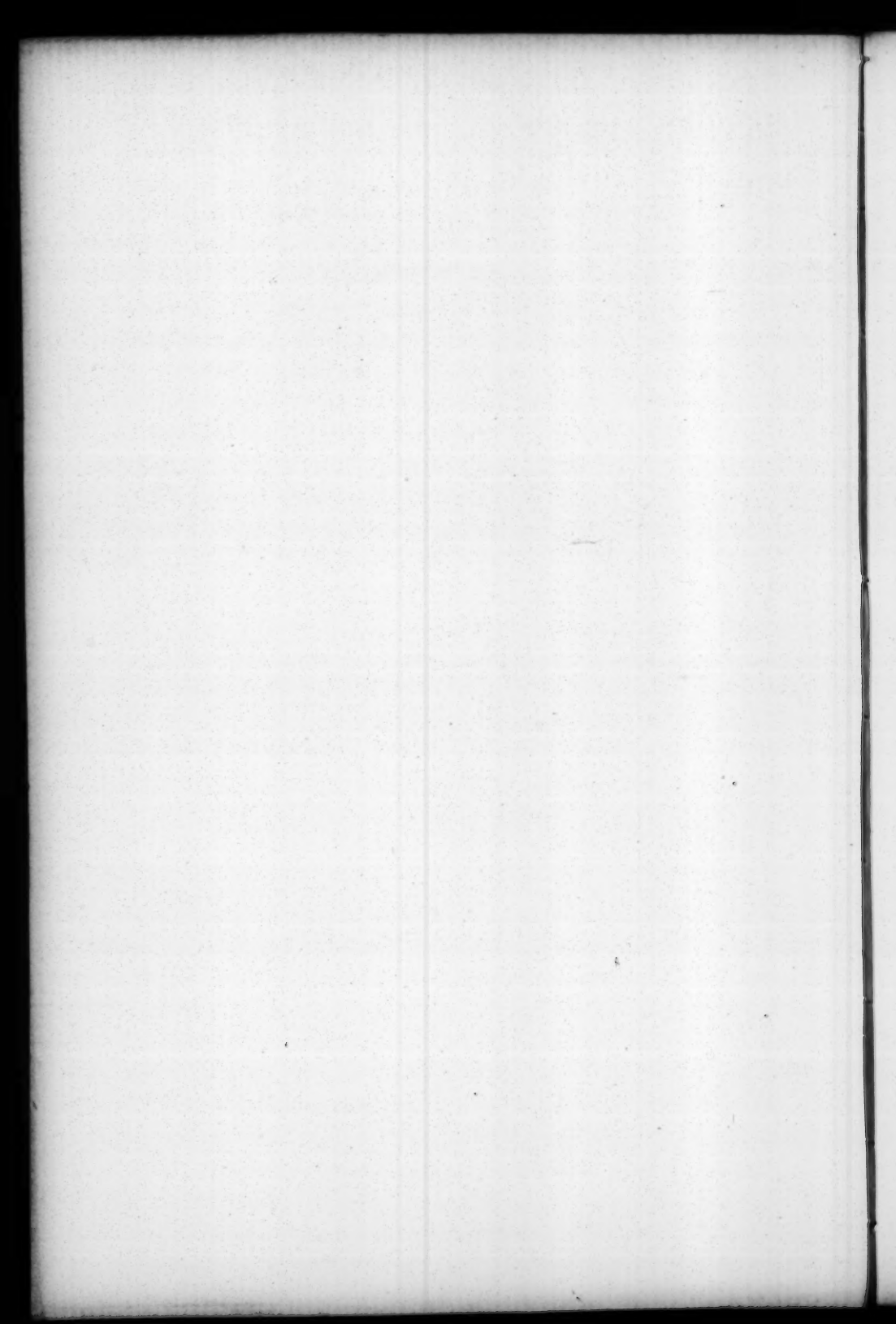
It is the Spanish men still have liberty to com-
mune and have records of trading and navigation to the
land of Peru, and other the most commodious countries of the
Spain, with the election either to withdraw with the Span-
iards and Portugals, or if they think good to take leave
by themselves.

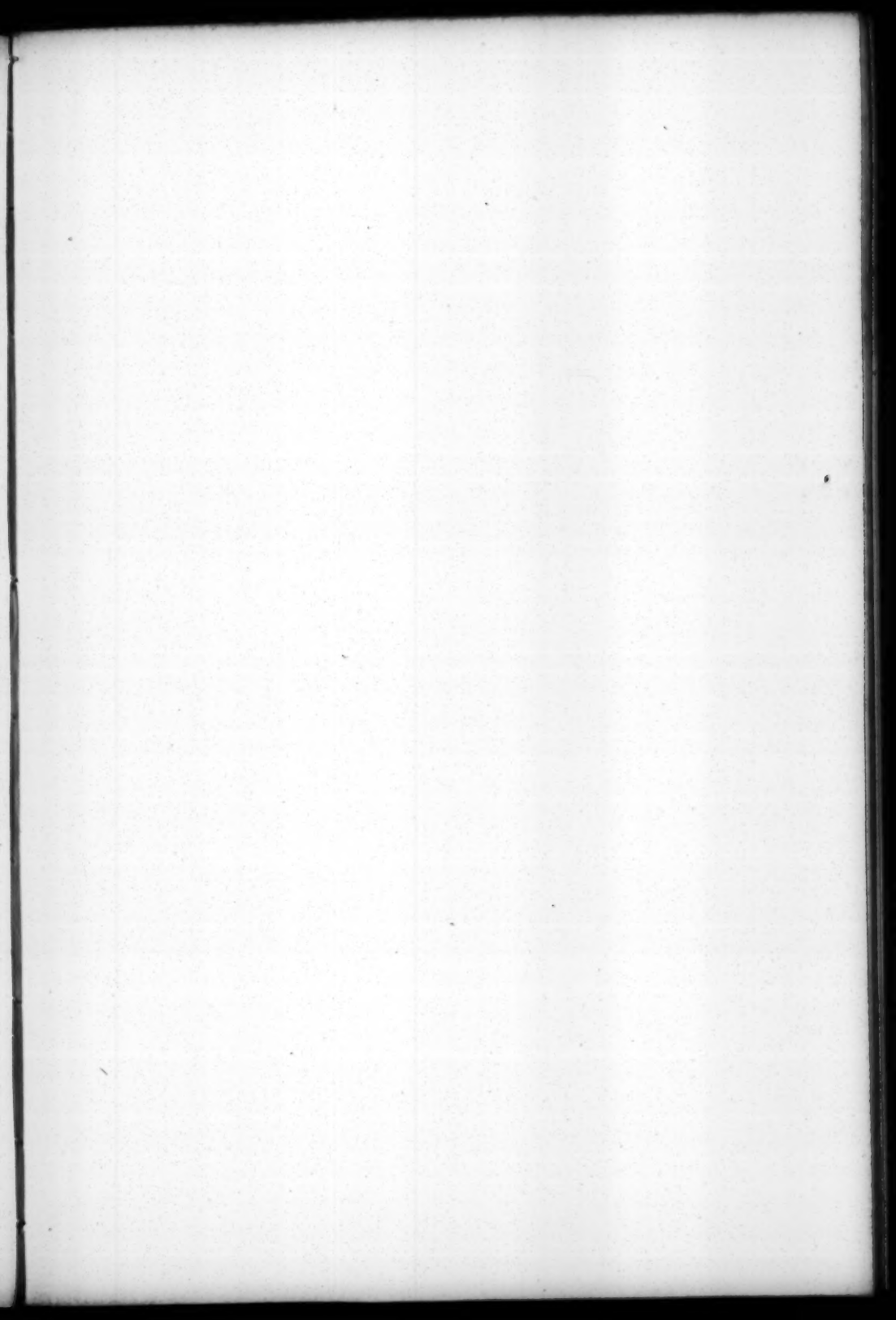
By virtue of the articles here above recited on his
Majesty for a beginning of the day of the 10th of June
of this million of gold, hath caused orders to be
issued into the City of Mexico, the sum of
Spanish the said money.

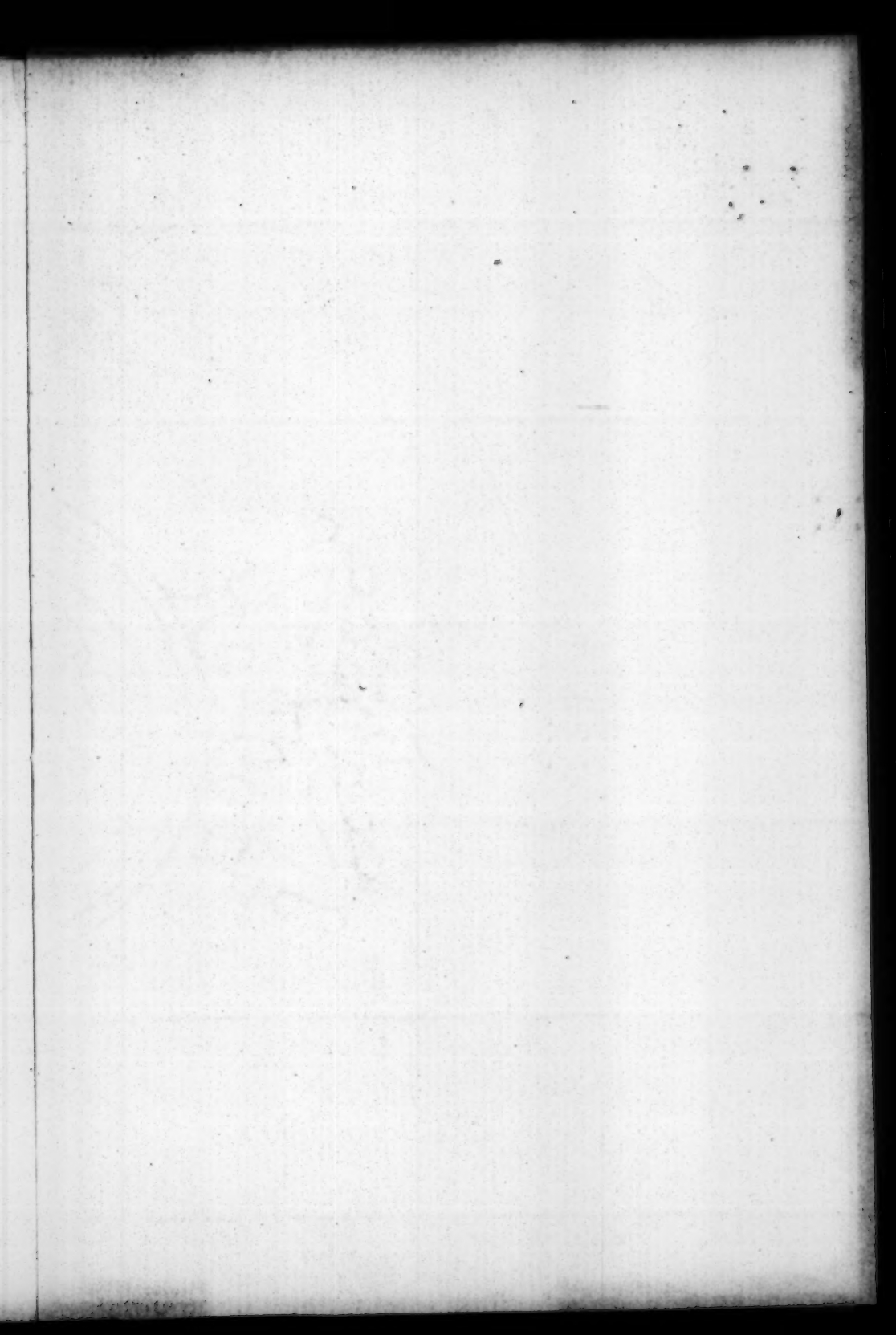
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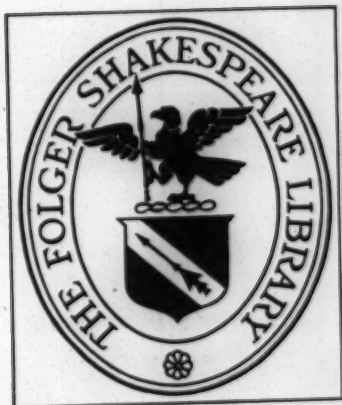
684.2

Perfect

(A, probably blank cut away)

the Princes

24. 3. 25



35 London Publ. Sale
Sotheby 17. 3. 1925
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